MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1871.

Amusements To-day. Bornum's Great Museum, &c. -Rink, 3d av. and \$1d at. hooth's Theatre-Hamet. Bowery Theatre-Dick Ealph. Pryant's Opera House -6ts av. and 22d st. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Diveres. Filth Avenue Abente Diverse.

Frand Open Moune Christ O'Malley.

Linn Edwin's Thentre—Open Souffe, with Aimes.

Niblo's Garden—The Black Crook.

New York Circus—128 and 130 Broadway.

Bixon's Circus—128 and 130 Broadway. Diymple Theatre—Humpty Dumpty.
Stadt Theatre—Variety.
Steinway Hall—Concert in Aid of Cubs. tan Francisco Minatreta -485 Broadway. Cony Pastor's Opera House-The Star Troope Theatre Comique—Grand Star Company.
Chirty-fourth Street Theatre—Near 26 av.
Enion Square Tweatre—Head Cestre of Attraction.
Wallacks: Theatre—John Guth.
Wood's Museum—Ticket-of Leave Man. Matthree.

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for TER SUN will be received at curregular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 54 1-2 West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from S.A.M. to S. 30 P.M.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

for President : LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS.

for Vice President : SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

Issues for the Campaign. 1. One term of office for the President, and no more; the Constitution to be amended to secure

11. Both Grantism and Tweedism to be abolished in national affairs by laws for the summary punishment of present-taking and pribe-taking as well as

III. Universal amnesty and restoration of politi cal rights to all persons concerned in the late rebel

IV. Reform in the Civil Service, so that appoin ment to office will no longer depend on part patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country and perpetuating on worthy men in high places; and so that the Presi-Agent cannot appoint his own relations or those of his wife to any office whatever.

V. Reform of the revenue; reduction in the num ber of revenue officers and the expenses of collect ing duties and taxes; fixed salaries for all revenue officers; the abolition of import duties on all th necessaries of life, and the reduction of other duties to a consistent, rational, and moderate system; the abolition of unconstitutional and superfluous internal taxes, leaving only stamps, tobacco, and distilled

pirits as the subjects of such taxation.
VI. Legislation to prevent the levy of blackmail apon clerks and other public officers for party politieal purposes, and for the summary punishment alike of those who demand and those who pay such contributions.

All of a Piece.

The supporters of the Administration in Congress are as inapt and blundering in their party strategy as GRANT and Fish in their attempts at statesmanship. Folly exhibits itself in no such suicidal form as when it repels scrutiny and stifles investigation of alleged official corruption. The most obvious kind of cognovit consists in the denial of malfensance in office, and a refusal to permit such a perquisition as will ascertain the truth in the premises.

None but the veriest tyros in party tactice could have stumbled into the position in which Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON have deliberately placed themselves in resisting. evidently under executive inspiration, the proposition of Mr. TRUMBULL to inquire into abuses alleged to have grown up in different departments of the Government. It was an egregious blunder, worse in political management than a crime. And the damaging assaults upon the Administration by Republican Senators must hav taught even GRANT that those who parade themselves as his champions in the Senate

are capable of doing him immense injury. The strong feeling of distrust and appre hension now pervading the public mind is respect to the corruption of the Administration will be increased and intensified by the tone of the debate in the Senate. The crude and defective processes introduced in the different branches of the Government are the natural consequence of substituting the hasty and peremptory habits of the soldier for the orderly management of the trained civilian and statesman. But GRANT's igue rance and inexperience, which enable the un scrapulous men by whom he is surrounded to use the power of the Executive for their own selfish purposes, are of trifling impor tance in comparison with his reckless disre gard of legal and constitutional restraints. and his flagrant nepotism, which is bringing d sgrace upon the country.

The Proposed Union of New York and Brooklyn.

In a pamphlet containing a sketch of the plans and principles of the proposed new municipal charter, prepared and distributed by a member of the Committee of Seventy we find it suggested that the cities of Nev York and Brooklyn ought at once to be con solidated under one government. We have carefully searched for the reasons advancein support of this proposition, and find bu two: the importance of free ferriage and the necessity of a united police system.

We do not believe that the people of either city desire consolidation. The in ereased liability to official corruption is man West. The change would be a needless de parture from the democratic idea of loca self government. It would substantially transfer the administration of Brocklyn at fairs into the hands of New York men. Nev York would certainly have a majority of members of the municipal legislature, who would always exercise a controlling influ ence in any matter of difference which migh arise between the two sections of the consoli dated city. The duty of legislating in regard to comparatively distant locatities would be imposed upon all the members in turn-the resident of South Brooklyn would have to vote upon an improvement in Mount Morris square, and the Harlem delegate upon street cleaning in Williamsburgh. Nothing is more certain than that the greater the distaute between the home district of the rep resentative and the locality for which he required to legislate, the greater will be the chance of careless, improvident, and corrup

But so weak are the arguments on the subject in this pamphlet that the opponents of consolidation would have little inde d to fear if its advocates could urge nothing

better in its behalf. The proposition that an improvement in

the community require, and is unaccompanied by any evidence to show how this increased efficiency could be attained in the event of consolidation.

As to free ferriage, the author's views are

"There is absolutely no intelligible difference for all municipal or communal purposes because the arrival "There is absolutely no intelligible distribute of all numerical or communal purposes between the flag across the gutter, a short bridge, a long bridge, and a ferry boat. They are all alike parts of the public street, and as such should be alike free to all for purposes of passage. The present ferry system is an anomaly and a relic of barbarism. Its abolition is impossible without the consolidation of the two

Taking another case, let us follow this sort of reasoning out to its legitimate conclusion. "There is absolutely no intelligible difference," we might say, "between a ferry boat and an ocean steamer, which is only a larger variety of ferry boat. Therefore the present ocean steamer system is an anomaly and a relic of barbarism. Its abolition is impossible without the consolidation of England and the United States." Here we should have an argument for the union of the two nations every whit as valid as that above advanced in support of the union of the two cities, and no less absurd. The fallacy of such reasoning has been shown over and over again, and it is painful to find it in a production of this kind, intended for the scrious attention of intelligent men.

Law Abolished.

Private letters received in this city by friends of families who live in those counties of South Carolina which have been placed under martial law represent the situation there as terrible in the extreme. The streets of the villages are deserted except by the soldiery; gentlemen do not dare to go abroad for fear their appearance may be the signal for arrest; and their wives, mothers, and daughters are either grieving over the absence of those who have been imprisoned, or in a state of constant apprehension lest their families should be broken up by fur-

A man's innocence of all complicity in the outrages of the Ku-Klux, or even of any feeling of sympathy for the purposes of that organization, furnishes no protection; the nerest breath of suspicion, or the malignant slanders of personal enemies, are sufficient grounds for tearing the suspected individual from his home and immuring him in a prison where he may be kept as long as the military authorities see fit to hold him, without any opportunity to meet his accusers, or ven the poor satisfaction of knowing who they are. Worse than all, it is believed that t is deemed necessary for political purposes that arrests shall be followed by conviction, and many refined and gently-nurtured women who know their husbands to be free from all connection with any infractions of the laws, live in the dread of seeing them sent to Northern penitentiaries as convicts on the perjured testimony of frightened and legraded wretches who hope to save themelves by bringing ruin on their innocent eighbors.

This is a fearful state of affairs, but is the natural result of the enforcement of an unconstitutional enactment which takes from whole communities all the protections that in a free country are generally supposed to be extended over even the vilest criminal it is the inevitable consequence of substituting the rule of the bayonet for the impartial administration of the law.

Carpet-Baggers' Zeal for Education.

It has been urged in palliation of the exessive taxation imposed on such of the carpet bag rule that a large proportion of been applied to purposes of education, and that one of the strongest reasons for the opposition which has been manifested to the measures of the carpet-baggers is to be found in the antipathy of the Southern people to a comprehensive system of free schools. As this view of the matter is calculated to influence public opinion in the North to some extent, it is worth while to look into some of the workings of the carpetag system of education.

In Georgia the existing appropriations for ree schools are of the most liberal characer, including all the poll tax of the State, which is one dollar for each voter; the I quor tax, the circus and show tax, and ne half the net income of the State Railroad. The amount of money collected from these sources cannot be definitely ascertained n the present disordered condition of the financial accounts of Georgia, but it must be near \$800,000 a year, or perhaps more. This money, by express provisions of the Constituion and the Code, is set apart and devoted to he purposes of common schools, and cannot legally be used for any other object. Inleed, the Constitution expressly declares that no poll tax shall be levied except for

educational purposes. With such resources at the command of the State authorities we ought to see a flourishing system of free schools in successful operation; but an inquiry as to the pre cise disposition of the fund results in the extraordinary discovery that every dollar of it has been spent by BULLOCK and his gang as fast as collected in extravagant and unlawful ways; a large portion of it having been applied to feeing lawyers, subsidiz ing the press, and paying a subser vient Legislature. In direct defiance of the Constitution al bill was passed at Bullock's suggestion, and approved by him, diverting the money raised for schools to ordinary purposes; and in accordance with this ac ion of his negro Legislature Bullock took he school money, which he squandered with the same recklessness that has charac terized his other financial operations. Not only this, but every dollar of the old school und was wasted in a similar manner, and his is the way in which free education is promoted where Grantism has until lately

een omnipotent. In others of the reconstructed States ar effected zeal for education has been made to furnish pretexts for the most extravagant axation, and when the facts in relation to he disposition of the money so raised come be investigated, there is reason to believe that equally shameful developments will 's made. In Texas, in addition to the regular annual income provided by law for the support of common schools, the Davis adminis tration imposed a direct tax of \$3,000,000 for

the police management would result from the professed purpose of building school a union of the two cities is based on houses; and the expenditure of all the school the unproved assumption that the present | funds is intrusted to officials appointed by system fails to effect all that the wants of the Governor, who, the Houston Telegraph says, have never given any bonds or security whatever for a faithful use of the millions of dollars intrusted to their charge. Under the existing school laws of Texas the Governor, the State Superintendent, who is appointed by the Governor, and another ap pointee of the Governor, have absolute control of the whole educational system of the State; and in the selection of all the district supervisors, county examiners, local directors, and teachers, amounting in all to about five thousand persons, no one but the Governor and those who receive their au thority directly from him have any voice whatever. It will at once be seen what au engine for political corruption is thus given into the hands of Goy, Davis, and the course of that official has been such that it is not uncharitable to assume that he has used it as such to the extent of his ability.

Of all the abuses which have been perpe trated by the thieving carpet-baggers who are the representatives and main support of Grantism in the South, none is more deserving of the reprobation of honorable men, of whatever political party, than the proceedings of those hypocritical knaves who have made a pretended zeal for universal education a screen for schemes of villainous plunder, or sought to use the machinery ostensibly designed to promote free schools as a means for maintaining worthless and corrupt partisans in offices they have disgraced, and in the exercise of powers which they have shamefully misapplied.

The Release of Mr. Tweed.

An indictment having been found against the Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, charging him with felony, he has been released by Judge BARNARD on giving \$5,000 bail.

The action of the Court was precisely what it would have been in the case of any other person similarly accused, and this is all that the people ask.

The Hartford Courant, generally a fair and judicious journal, says that it is not in the power of any opponent of GRANT's Administration to injure it so much as Messrs. Monron, En-MUNDS, and CONKLING have done in their attempt to smother investigation into its corrup tion and abuses. The Courant should recollec that these gentlemen are very able men, and very well informed in all public affairs, and when they are so strenuous to prevent investigation it is because they know it would be fatal. But they are far from being the greatest enemies of this Administration. There is one who is infinitely ahead of them, and that is one U. S. GRANT. The Courant does not mention him, but ever since March 4, 1869, he has been working to destroy the Administration, to corrupt the moral sense of the people, and disgrace the country, with a success that no mere Senator or ring of Senators could possibly equal.

The New York Times of yesterday makes the following statement : "Gov. Walftn of Virginia has pardoned ex-Mayor Chahoon, heretofore twice convicted of com-plicity in the Hansstein torcery. Very general satisfaction is expressed at this action of the Gov-

This account of the matter is mistaken and imperfect. Mr. CHABOON has once been convicted by a jury packed by his malignant political ene mice. The verdict of this jury was annulled by the higher courts on account of illegality, and a new trial was ordered. In this second trial, in spite of the greatest efforts on the part of those who wished to destroy Mr. CHAHOON, the jury did not agree. No other trial has ever taken place. The accusation of complicity in the alleged HANN-STEIN forgery cannot be sustained. Mr. CHAROON'S offence consisted in bringing a suit as attorney upon a bond which he did not know to be forged, and the alleged forgery of which has never, we believe, been fully established. Whether forged or not, the bond was put into Mr. CHAHOON'S hands as a lawyer, after it had been in existence the money raised by this means has for a great length of time. Any other lawyer would have brought a suit upon such a bond, and no one would ever have been accused of any connection with its forgery, unless there had been some purpose of political or personal enmity to

> be subserved thereby. In Massachusetts the case of JOHN C. DEN. sis, charged with attempting to commit suicide, which has been before the courts since October, 1870, has just been finally decided in the Supreme Judicial Court. The defendant shot himself with a pistol, but as the wound did not prove fatal, he was arrested and brought to trial for the attempt at self-murder. The decision was that the General Statutes do not include attempts at suicide as a crime or offence known to or punishable by the laws of the Commonwealth; so here after the citizens of that State may be considered at liberty to kill themselves as fast as they please without running the risk of punishment when they fail of success in their endeavors,

> We notice that an Administration journal in Philadelphia attempts to deny the statement of our correspondent "Samana," published in THE SUN of Saturday, respecting the new envoy to be sent to San Domingo by President GRANT The denial consists in alleging that there is no such person as Commander Joseph Baller in the United States Navy. Our correspondent intended to say Chief Engineer JOSEPH H. BAILEY, having the relative rank of Commander. He is the man whom BAEZ expects his friend GRANT to send out to make the expected new treaty of an-

The subjoined letter is telegraphed to us from Washington as having been received at the Treasury Department on Friday last :

Sin: The President directs me to forward you the enclosed letter, contaming \$23, which he has receive through the express, and which evidently is intended as a contribution to the conscience tund.

I am, sir, your obedient servan.

O. E. BABCOCK, Secretary.

Here is another case in which a gentleman itherto respectable is led by President GRAN to assume a character which the law expressly denies to him. The statute of July 15, 1870, pro vides that "it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States, on the active list, to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment." Gen. BARCOCK is a major in the Engineer Corps, and is prohibited by this statute from being secretary to the President.

Senator STEWART of Nevada has attempt d some explanation of Gen. Schenck's connection ion with the Emma Silver Mining Company, Lim ited; but he says nothing about the interest of Gen. GRANT in the original project under which Gen. BUTLER'S right-hand man, Col. WILSON SCHAFFER, was made Governor of Utah, silver mines included. The scheme then was for Bur-LER and his allies to make a good deal of money out of Utah, and the operation with the Little Emma Silver Mine seems to have been the seque to it. Mr. STEWART should either have said n thing upon the subject or he should have said a great deal more. Has GRANT any "divvy" in the Little Emma? That is the question.

The most charming book of the season is PAUL DU CHAILLU'S Country of the Dwarfs. Every boy and girl will want to read it; and when they begin they will not leave off till the book is read through.

ROBBING SOLDIERS'WIDOWS

DAMNING FACTS IN RODERICK RAN-DOM BUTLER'S CASE.

The Farcical Trial-Jadge, District Attorney and Witnesses Shielding the Crime of one of Grant's Congressmen-Stealing the Evidence-A Model Congressman.

orrespondence of the Sun.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1871. — The public aind less not forgotten the fact of the arrest and trial nearly a year since, of Roderick Random But ler, member of Congress from Tennessee, on the charge of forging widows' pension vouchers and checks, nor have they forgotten the active part taken by the Court and United States District Attor ney to secure his acquittal. It would be unnecessary to again make the matter a subject of newspaper controversy, were it not for the fact that the honorable gentleman has again involved himself in difficulties of a similar nature, the particulars of which have not appeared in any of the journals of the country, and as the former charge proves to be an important link in the chain of his villainv, it is ssential that reference should be made to it

That portion of the press in ignorance of the circomstances under which Butler's acquittal was secured, severely censured Dr. Van Aernam, the then Commissioner of Pensions, for instituting proceedings against him. The fact that a verdict of not guilty was rendered by the july was sufficient for their purpose, and no effort was made to ascertain the means by which such a verdict was obtained; but though months have elapsed, it perhaps is not yet too late to enlighten them. HOW THE DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL WAS TRIED.

Judge Fisher, the District Attorney, in the opening of the case, confined his remarks to an earnes ology for being compelled to conduct the prosecu tion of the distinguished gentleman, and expressed a sincere hope that he would be enabled to thoroughly vindicate himself. He note no effort to pro tect the prosecuting witnesses from insult at the hands of defendant's counsel. He permitted, with out a protest, the detence to introduce testimony tending to prejudice the minds of the jury which was entirely irrelevant to the case and to which the most inexperienced practs ioner would have successfully objected. He efused to put upon the stand witnesses for the vernment whom he knew could impeach the tesmony of the witnesses for the defence, and yet, in e face of this, he gracefully permitted the Court to stop the progress of the case, and administer a rebuke to the efficers of the Government who instiated the proceedings, and followed such sebuke with an apology to the Court and defendant for the zeal he had manifested during the trial.

WILNESSES WHO WOULD SWEAR TO ANYTHING. And who, let us inquire, were the witnesses for he defence? Taylorsville, Tenn., the home of the the defence? Taylorsville, Tenn., the home of the distinguished criminal—populated by his relatives, dependent on him while in public life—containing the decadant's princely resistence, built by the Government's bounty to its maimed herces, while they are starving in their mountain fashesses—poured forth his population and shipped them to Washington to swerr to anything that would save mely benefactor from prison. Nor was it alone his relatives and decendents that rushed to his rescue, by the wholessie. The history of but one will serve to show the manner of proceeding, and as that one we choose Grayson, who formerly represented that district in the Tonnessee Legislature.

A HORSE THIEF SWEARING FOR BUTLER.

During the investigation by the Government Agent of the charges against Butler, Grayson was smoog the first to denounce hun as a rascal, and declare him to be, in his opinion, guilty. After the arrest was made, and Grayson was found marshalled on the side of his former enemy, in reply to the Government Agent, who expressed suprise at his coarse, he said, "Money makes the mare go, and you know we can 'get along without it."

During the Fortieth Congress, when Col. Joseph Powell was contesting Butler's seat in Congress, he requested the Committee to grant him sufficient time to obtain the deposition of Grayson, to the effect that Butler had shown him a commission as a Colonel in the robe army, and had requested than to join a regiment he proposed to raise, with the promise of a commission. To this request Butler interposed an objection, and preferred charges showing Graysom to have stolen a horse in his county and fied from justice. Thus it seems that the herse thief who could not testify against Butler becomes a willing witness to save him from the Penitentiary. A HORSE THIEF SWEARING FOR BUTLER.

STEALING THE EVIDENCE OF GUILT. As before stated, the jury was instructed to reture a verdect of "not guilay." The distinguished Representative from Tennessee received the congratuations of his friends. Connect gathered up to many papers pertaining to the widows' claims upowhich their pension certificates issued, and the lations of his friends. Connect gathered up the many papers pertaining to the whow's claims upon which their pension certificates issued, and the Court ediourned. The claims were returned to the Pension Office by the District Attorney; but lot an examination of them by that officer disclosed the fact that the forged papers forning the basis of the trial were missing. The District Attorney knew nothing of them; the conset for the defence had not seen them; the Clerk of the Court declared nothing had been left behind. Roderick Endom was not applied to; but in view of the fact that he anticipated the Commissioner of Pensions would demand a Courtessional investigation of the cases at issue before the Court, he can probably account for their absence. The facts connected with the cases here in

PURCHASING HIS FORGED WARRANTS. At the late term of the United States Distri-ourt for the Eistern District of Tennessee, Court for the Eistern District of Tennessee, the Grand Jury found two indictments against the said Roderick Random, charging him with having forged endorsements on bounty warrants issued by the Second Auditor in favor of two Tennessee soldiers, their face value amounting to \$360. On being advised of this action he at once repaired to Knoxvide, and, on the prefext of wishing to see the warrants (then in possession of the United States District Aitorney), he induced the cashier of the bank to borrow them. After a minute's inspection of them he pulled from his pocket \$380, and, handing it to the cashier, pocketed the forged warrants and decamped.

lecamped.

And yet in the face of his villainy he has the audicity to go before his constituents and raise

THE CRY OF PERSECUTION! THE CRY OF PERSECUTION!

If he is the victim of persecution, why don't he demand Congressional investigation, that he may be fully yindicated? Why doesn't he demand a special committee to investigate the hundred cases in the Fension Office, in which he is charged with robbing the windows and orphans of their pitiance. Why don't he ask the attention of Congress to the fact that in 1805, when he was a claim agent in Knowelle. Tenn. as a member of the firm of Butler & Smith, he took the iron-clad outh, and filed it in the Pension Office, in order that under the law he could be recognized by that office? And why doesn't be remined them that before he could take his seat in the Portisch Congress it was necessary toat his disabilities must be removed? When this has been established by them, let him explain whether or not ne has been guilty of perjury.

THE CARRIER-PIGEON STORY.

A Clumsy Fabrication of an Ignorant Wag-Something about Pigeons by one who Understands Them. orrespondence of The Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 .- I have taken the trouble to investigate the Montclair pigeon flying canard which appeared in the Newark Advertiser. Those familiar with the habits of pigeons, and the careful training requisite to enable them to accomplish long flights, would not be misled by such absurd allegations. The best pigeon in the world would be lost if taken one hundred mites for its first flight; but when trained by gradually increasng stares of five, ten, or twenty miles, a good oming bird would generally return. But no pigeon et has ever been known, however skilfully trained, o return a thousand mites over a land route nor two hundred over the sea. Besides, birds require constant exercise to keep them in flying condition ; and it would be as impossible for one caged many days to fly three or four hundred miles without resting as it would be for a horse to gallop twenty miles if it had been conflued in a stable for a fort-

inites if it had been conflued in a stable for a tortnight.

Trained, hardy birds, even when quite familiar with the route over which they fly, seldom exceed forty mites an hour; and the most rapid flights on record by old expert fivers, over well-known ground, never has exceeded sixty miles as hour. Pigeon do not fly by instinct, or there would be no uncertainty in their return; it depends entirely on the exercise of the perceptive faculties, and has no relation to unreasoning instinct. When they are not familiarized with the country by regular stages of flight they are invariably lost.

The perpetrator of that unmitigated fasebood never bred a pigoon in his life, was not the owner of a bird, could name no one who possessed a figural, did not even know the racing types, was utterly ignorant of the modes of flying pigeons, and would have gained no credence had he not been sustained by the laise assect of his son and friend, the captain of the vessel. If his object was simply burleague, he has added somewhat to his characteristic notoriety. It, however, he anticipated orders for famous bireon racing stock in Europe, where famous flyers are appreciated, he will scarcely be so successful.

Grant's Nepotism.

Grant's Nepotism.

From the Citizen.

The admission by the New York Times that Grant had appointed thirteen relatives to office has abused Mr sands flercely because he appointed two of his sons to office under him, and yet it has no word of blame for the President who appointed thirteen relatives, more or less near, to valuable places. It the acts of Mr, Sands are to be condemned, what shall we say of the culpability of the said of the nation, whose greater elevation should make him more careful of his example?

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

How the Pigs Feed at the Public Crib.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Yesterday I sat in the gallery of the Sonate listening to the debate on th civil service. I watched the benevolent countenance and heard the touching stories of the worthy Nye (not Bill, but James W.), and the natural effect of such a soothing address was to cause one to doze. I dreamed. I thought I sat in a vast amphitheatre whose seats were crowded with hosts of the Amer.

The prominent object in the pit below was a cur of low degree. It was not, like Cerberus, triple headed, but triple-faced. The three faces joined in one head. The centre face was Cameron's, and those on the right and left respectively were Edmunds and Conkling. The back part of the head, onsolidating the three in one, was Morton. The body and neck comprised namerous Administration Senators. The hind limbs were represented by Harlan and Pool. The first was garlanded with wampum and beads, and on its foot was a fine moccasin. The other was enveloped in a clock inscribed, "All Southern Democrats are Ku-Klux." The front limbs were Brownlow, and Ferry of Michigan. Both were planted on a Methodist block. on which was inscribed, "Hurrah for Newman, Simpson, Grant, and our Church." The former was also decorated with a ribbon bearing the mot to, "Revenge on Andy Johnson." The root of the tail was represented by Chandler and Nye, while even below Chandler, and beneath Nye, was Pomeroy. He represented nothing, or rather a vacuum. But the would be important part of this pup was the very tip end of his fail, and that looked just like Useless S. Grant. It was affording great amusement by a frantic endeavor to swing the whole dog, when it could not even wag the root of his tail. Weighed in the balance the carcass would come down, and

the tip of the tail would go up. But the scene changed, and I beheld a pen filed with swine. The central figure was an immense female hog, branded "U. S. G." She was revelling in a stupendous granary, filled with the choicest grains, and labelled "The National Crib." Around this were scattered many smaller cribs. One was other "Custom House at New Orleans." At both were broods of pizs in goodly fix. The first lot was of the New York breed, and the second of the breed of Casey. At the Treasury crib was the Chandler breed, who swilled so much that it made them lean to carry it. Immediately about the old sow were feeding the breed of Grant and Dent. Many other cribs were well patronized, and with the exception mentioned, all were fat. One fellow was so gross that his legs were not stout enough to support him yet be managed to crawl from one crib to another and eat from them all. On both flanks this pig was

branded "Morton." Without the pen were all kinds of animals em ploted in useful labor. Oxen were drawing the plough. Horses were pulling the planter and the sower, running the reaper and the threshing machine, and jackasses were drawing the grain into the pen to be thrown into the various cribs.

But as I watched, the wind began to rise and soon blew a flerce and bitter gale, which threatened to blow down the barriers and admit useful workers to an equal share in what they produced. I became so excited over the anticipation that I swung my bat, shouled, and awoke to find that of all my dream the shout alone was real. I was the centre of attraction, and the gentlemanly usher informed me that I would have to leave for having caused a

I un willingly departed, but as I wandered through the halls, I asked myself if it needed a Daniel to inerpret the nandwriting on the wall, or if "coming events cast their shadows before."

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Sterling's Concert.

On Saturday evening Miss Sterling gave a oncert at Steinway Hall. The musical attractions have been so numerous this fall, and the demand apon the purse so heavy, that Steinway Hall has been the scene of many disappointments. Witness the Prince Galitzin's concerts and many others of greater excellence and equal failure. It is therefore all the more to the credit of Miss Sterling's popularity that she was able to fill the hall. It was a substantial and well-deserved recognition of her ar tistio worth. The concert was a pleasant one. It opened with

schubert's quartette in D minor (for stringed in struments), a posthumous work and a favorite with the famous Florentine quartette club, who brought it prominently into notice. There is a place for everything, and certainly an ordinary popular con ert is not the place for all the fine movements of a stringed quartette. It is sure to weary an audience nowever well played, for such a composition is not easily apprehended by any but musicians. This is specially true of the work in question, the an and schergo of which alone are simple enough is structure to address the general ear. Dr. Damrosch played the first violin in the quartette, and in a subsequent part of the programme played the econd and third movements from Mendelssohn's E minor concerto. Such a work is deprived of half ts significance and more than half its beauty when the bald accompaniment of a planeforte is substi-tuted for the rich and varied support of an orchestra. Dr. Damrosch is a man of musical learning and an excellent player, but he has neither the sentiment, the grace, nor the delicacy requisite to the proper interpretation of the exquisite and essentially femi

nine andante of this concerto.

He is a musician possessed of many qualities to ommand respect and esteem, and yet his playing alis short of the highest attainment. It lacks, for reasons that are plain, but that we have not space to give, the power of strongly moving his au-diences. A quartette of amateurs-Messrs. Bush, Rockwood, Beckett, and Atken-sung Thomas Cooke's elaborate glee, "Strike the Lyre," and Horsley's "Retire, my Love," a composition of equal intricacy and even greater beauty. Mr. Mills clayed the Chopin C sharp minor study, to which he has for so many years shown his partiality, and which no other person plays so well, also a salterella of his own.

So much for the accessories.

As to Miss Sterling, we have never heard her sing so well or so effectively. Usually there has been o much repose in her manner, the feeling that she indoubtedly has for music being apparently eld and her personality not carried into her art. held and her personality not carried into her art. There are many persons, both pianists and singers, who have a seeming repognance to lay bare their emotions before a public audience by the exhibition of the passion emotion that the right interpretation of the work in hand calls for, or to connect their emotions with their voices. But this reserve is fatal to art—as fatal on the one hand as over-demonstration is on the other. It is the business of the true artist to express the emotion, and if it is not actually felt then to simulate it. This extression Miss Sterling gave on Saturday evening more fully than we have before heard her, both in her English songs and in the three terman lieder by Schubert. Schummn, and Mendelssohn, a class of music with which she has a keen sympatic and in the interpretation of which she has loss levivals.

An aria admirably suited to her voice, from Rosini's "Itanana in Alzeri," was also smoothly and felicitously given. Miss Sterling has a large and noble voice, and in quality it is of exceptional beauty. She carries to her hearers the sense of power, and the impression that she is in the possession of natural attributes and glits that, properly directed and utilized, should make her the foremest contraite in America. Steinway Hall is, in point of size, well suited to her voice. Smaller halls are too limited for its breath; and yolume.

The songs which evidentity pleased the greatest number of her hearers were Gow's "Caller Herrin"—the same that Annes Robertson used to make an effect with years ago—and dohn Hullan's "Taree Pisiers," which was given with great pathos. In actual musical merit these pieces were not to be compared with the German selections; but as audience responds generously to any artist who addresses it intelligently in its own language, and vocalists films the priceless and of their native torgue too readily suice, and forfeit half their ower by using foreign words and leaving the music to tell obscurely its own story. There are many persons, both planists and singers

Nixon's Circus. Those who remember the brilliant circus per-

ormances given under the direction of Mr. James

announcement that this experienced and energetic manager has transformed the Globe Theatre, 729 Broadway, into an elegant amplitheatre, which will be opened to the public with a very full and complete equestrian and acrobatic troups to night.
There is no doubt as to Mr. Nexon's ability and tact.
He was the director of Francous's himself. There is no doubt as to Mr. N'xon's ability and tact. He was the director of Francon's Hippodrome, which, in 1853 and 1854, presented with great success the most magnificent equestrian exhibitions ever seen in this country; and for many years he has been extensively and favorably known through his various enterprises for the amusement of the public. With the excellent location which he his secured for his present venture, and with so extensive a company of celebrated performers as he has brought together, there can be little question as to the complete success of the new circus

GOV. PARKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

be Men who are Spoken of as Candidates-Their Antecedents and the Chances For and Against Them-The New Legislature's Chambers. ndence of The Sun.

TRENTON, Dec. 16 .- The New Jersey Legislaare convenes on the 9th of January, and Gov. Parker is to be inaugurated on the 16th. The Legislature will meet in the new chambers built in the rear of the State House under an appropriation made last winter. The rooms are great improve nents in architectural structure and adornment upon the old rooms. They are larger and more conrenient in every respect. Instead of the desks being ranged in straight lines as formerly, they will be in semi-circular form, after the fashion of the Senate at Washington. In both Houses the presiding officers will be seated under alcoves surmounted by figures representing the coat of arms of New Jersey. The lobbies, instead of being merely separated from the floor by open railings, as formerly, are closed corridors. By this arrangement all perons are excluded from the floor and shut out from witnessing the proceedings, which they can only from the galleries extending on three sides of each chamber. The ceilings are handsomely fresoed. Light will be furnished by gas jets from above. The work is somewhat behindhand, and it will be necessary to expedite matters to get everything in readiness for the accommodation of the members. This is all that will be done. The rest of the building is in great confusion, and it will be necessary for the legislative Solons, during the first weeks of the session at least, to make their way to their seals through dust and rubbish.

THE ORGANIZATION.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The addition to the State House has made the en largement of the library practicable. This was very requisite, the valuable collection of law books laving been so crowded on the shelves as to render their arrangement for convenient reference impossible. The ola Assembly room and Senate chamber are undergoing change and renovation for the use of the Executive and other departments, and the Court rooms above are being enlarged and improved.

There being Republican majorities in both Houses, that party will speedily organize on the first day of the seesion. At present it is impossible to predict upon whom King Cancus will bestow his favors in the distribution of the offices. It is probable, however, that Mr. Pettle of Camden, who prashled over the Senate at its last sossion, will be reflected; and that Mr. Niles of Morris county will be Speaker of the House. They may have competitors, but the contest will be a friendly one, with the chances in their favor.

The appointments of Gov. Parker, of which he has

their favor.

The appointments of Gov. Parker, of which he has a large number, are looked to with great interest. One of the principal offices in his gift, to be filled this winter, is that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the piace of Mr. Charles P. Smith, who goes out in November.

GOV. PARKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

GOV. PARKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

There are Lumerous applicants, but the impression is that none of those spoken of will be appointed. Among them are Benjamin F. Lee, of Camden, Robert F. Stockton, and Wm. P. McMichael. Mr. Lee was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and his vote was thrown in the Convention after the first bailot for Parker. Already the mention of his name in connection with an office at the disposal of Gov. Parker has given rise to the charge that his influence and his vote were secured to Parker in the Convention by promise of this office, and Parker's enemies seize upon it as proof that his nomination was just such a bargain and sale as was charged upon his competitor. The knowing ones and friends of the Governor condenity assert that the slander, as they call it, will be reinted by the non-appointment of Mr. Lee, which is certainly the only way in which Gov. Parker could escape so damaging an imputation.

Of Mr. Stockton it is sufficient to say, that from all I can learn, his appointment would give great dissatisfaction to Democrats, and please nobody. He has no claims upon the Democratic party, and less upon the Republican party. Like his father, his optical mantle hangs loosely on his shoulders. His sppointment would be ascribed to influences with which Gov. Parker cannot afford to identify himself. During the compaign he declared over and over again that he was not connected with any chaue or corporation, but were he to be blind enough to appoint Mr. Stockton, who has not the first claim to the office, his declaration would be regarded as having been insincere.

Michael.

ing been insincere.

As for McMichael, he is one of those political acciounts who, without brains or influence, sometimes rise to the surface, and then try to keep their heads above water by grasping at everything. As a member of the Legislature, McMichael displayed great ability at oystor suppers, and great capacity for Jersey lightning; as State Treasurer he signed in same to cheeks with great vigor, and as chairman or the State Central Committee he concurred in althat was done and written by others of the Committee with an alacrity becoming one who could neither do nor write anytaing himself.

My opinion is that Gov. Parker will make his appointments out of very different material. While there seems every reason to believe that one or two Republicans will be reappoined to the Bench, the clerkship of the Supreme Court is conceded to the Democrats, and if Gov. Parker is as prudent anyies as is supposed, he will appoint a man who has been true to his party without being a continual office-seeker, who is not identified with any clique or corporation, and whose appointment, above all, could not be regarded as the result of a bargain for the nomination.

OUR NATIONAL THIEFES.

The Voice of the New England Republicans. From the Boston Transcript, 16th,

The Voice of the New England Republicans.

From the Besion Transcript, 16th,
A criminal folly, according to Washington advices, was committed in the Senatorial cances yesterday. It is said to have been the dragooning work of Administration Senators, so-called; why so called it is not easy to tell, since bosts of the staumenest and truest friends of the Asiministration and of President Grant will be the first and the readiest to repudiate their action. They may have personal and partisan reasons for desiring to head off Judge Trumbull; but in the pursuit of the tatempt of even the appearance of the attempt, or even the appearance of the attempt to evade investigation, as broad and searching as possible, wont be tolerated by the people. That is a certain fact. Therefore the opposition to the Judge will only help his private aspirations, if he have any; for in what he professes to wish to accomplish he will have popular sentiment wholly on his side.

The cances, it is reported, struck out from the "instructions" to the worse than weak Committee on Retrenchment it voted to appoint "the inquiry into the use of the public patronage for political purposes, and into the means and necessity of civil service reform," besides refusing to give even that apology for a committee authority to send for persons and papers. What does this mean? Are the movers in this miserable attempt at suppression aware of the existence of corruptions damaging to themse ves or their friends? Are they eager to more than intimate to the country that the Administration cannot be at to have the fullest da light inform numbers to the country that the Administration cannot be at to have the fullest da light inform a topic of their wretched policy, unless they retrace their steps to earnestly invite and encourage the most thorough scrutiny, especially upon the very pointent even deal to the propose of the propose of the propose of the propose of the guerral condence in his disinterested patriotism than is granted to some of his prominent opponents),

picions, that there is rottennoss which it is for the interest of some parties to conceal. Inquiry and retorm, under the circumstances, are demanded by the country, and the country will have them; office-holders, office-seekers, and mere politicians may be sure of that.

More Francis-They are found in the Phila-

More Frauds-They are found in the Philadelphia Mist.

From the Pitteburgh Commercial.

It is no secret, although it was intended it should be so kept, that irregularities exist in the Philadelphia Mint. A commission has been investigating, and a change in the office of Director, if no other, will shortly be made. A while ago a report was abroad of a considerable deficiency, and which had been made good from an ample private fortune; but this is not so well antienticated as that of the impending change, be the cause what it may. Taking the Philadelphia efficials as a whole, it cannot be said that the run of luck has been extremely for said that the run of luck has been extremely for The Difference between Wilkes and Grant.

From the Louisetile Courier Journal.

The Washington Republican savs: "President Grant ought to have given George Wilkes that office which he wanted some months ago, "If, some months ago, the Republican had told George Wilkes just what he ought to give President Grant, it would have been saved the trouble of now telling what President Grant ought to have given George Wilkes. A Sport Addicted to Spirit.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Spirit of the Times is estensibly very bitte oward trant. But then the Spirit is a paper coresedly addicted to "sport."

Yes, and Grant is a sport confessedly addicted to

Will the Committee Pay up?

To the Editor of The Sun.

Siz: I wish to ask you whether we drummers who turned out with our regiments at the Grand Duke's reception are to be cheated out of simost one halt of our pay? Some of us turned out two tree times before the parade came off, and this was one halt of our pay? Some of us turned out two or three times before the parade came off, and this was all on account of the way Goa. Shalor give the order. Can't you make Mr. Berrh, who is so kind to the does and horses, and all the other rich rentlemen who are on the Committee stand up to their promise and pay us the money we have carried two or three times over.

DRUM COMPS.

Our Dumb Servants Robbed. Justice Lynch and other Brooklyn Judge ave, during the past two years, imposed man

ines for crucity to animals, and these flors, unde Lynch owes the Society nearly \$200 and has not paid a cent for the last eigoteen months. Justice Walsh, when applied to recently for settlement of some fines, referred the applicant to his clork, and the clerk coolly denied any knowledge of the fines. Justice Euckiey, when soter, has teen known to account for fines. These are the men chosen to administer justice in Brooklya.

SUNBEAMS.

-The first Prince of Wails-Jeremiab. -Hamilton Fish is a man of much and many

esignations. -Deer are quite numerous in the swamps and

roods of South Jersey. -Of the 10,000 English miners, one in every thirty is killed by accident yearly. -A negro girl in Selma, Ala., skips rope with

a pail full of water on her head, without apiling .

-An Indiana editor says: "We leave tomorrow for the county hog show, and hope to take the -The new theatre, Vittorio Emmanuele, at

Rome, is to be roofed with glass, for day perform -The ex-Empress Eugénie is represented as no

longer a beautiful woman, but "quite gray and -Lecturing is at a very low ebb in England.

Only noblemen or very distinguished parties can draw

an audience.

-Germany, it is said, has not a single retail cok nouse which sells as much as \$25,000 worth of A Western editor speaks of a contemporary who " so dirty that every time he goes up stairs there is

rise in real estate." -An enterprising dentist in a neighboring city advertises: "Get your sweetheart a new set of teath an

-A hen-pecked husband, who had married his wife because she was handsome, declared that "a thing of beauty is a jaw forever."

-The armies and navies in Europe are said to contain at present 5.165,300 men, 512 294 horse: 10,271 field guns, and 800 mitralliouses.

—A Louisiana engineer was acquitted of neglect

in tunning over a man, because "the grass on the track grew so high as to obscure the person. -A speaker at a recent public meeting concluded his appeal by the remarkable warning. "Renember the eyes of the row popul are upon you.

-For the first time in sixteeen years there is rot a Washburn in Congress, Mr Washburn, Governor, elect of Massachusetts, having sent in his relignation as a member this week. -A rural poet indited a sonnet to his sweet.

heart, entitled "I kissed her sub rosa," The compositor knew better than that, and set it up in printer's Lating -The Emperor William is a bale and health

man. Like a hardy hunter, he went the other day on a five days' shooting excursion, for a busy potentate of the no inconsiderable feat. -According to the Hartford papers, the jail of that county is in so shabby a condition that rogner are assamed to stay in it. They even threaten to hold

" indignation meeting." -Paris fashion correspondents speak of some new things in colors; for example, Pagis brule, ask gray, burned love-letter tint, Pagis bombarde, carrier pigeon, slate, tawny stone color, etc.

-" Cast iron sinks, all sizes," is the legend s Hartford plumber inscribed on his outer wall. "Well, who is thunder (hic) said it dien't?" was the inquiry of an inebriated man of sin to the plumber aforesaid. -Stephen Pearl Andrews suggests that "the absolutoid and abstractoid elementismus of being echoes or reappears by analogy within the related and concretoid ciabortsmus." This should be generally known.

-Woman's rights have so far progressed in Spain that women are now permitted to take part in buil-fights. Three bulls were lately s ain by "two vaant young women," or, at least, weed so advertised the Spanish papers. -A student in a Connecticut college, reciting

to trigonometry, defined a mariner's compass as a four-cornered square box standing on a three-legged riped which always points to the north." The Procesor was not satisfied. -It is the style nowadays, when an engage-

ment is broken off, for the lady not to return the presents given her by her fances, or even the eugage. nent ring, which is kept as an Indian keeps a scalp—as a trophy of former victories.

—A Louisville amendment fell head foremost into an ice-cellar, and his frightened employer, but ten-

ing to the spot, found him sitting disconsolately on the tragments, and exclaiming: "Fo' de Lord, boss, Pre-sorry I broke datice, I is, sartin."

—A Paris paper, alluding to the Chicago cates, trophe, and desiring to impress its readers with the grandeur of the great lakes, says that "the artificial pieces of water in the Bolade Boulogue can only give them a faint idea of the Lakes Huron and Superior."

-The Archbishop of York displayed his Christian muscularity the other day by alighting from his carriage on the public highway and lielping extricate a cart stuck in the mud. His Grace's clothes were omewhat the worse for the operation, but his muscia was first-class. -A Liverpool policeman was recently sen-

tenced to five years' penal servitude for steahug eight pence. He had seized a fittle bootblack boy, threat-ened to take him into custody, and on reaching a back street had exacted eight pence from the lad as the price of seiting him at liberty. -A minister asked a little boy who had been

converted, "Does not the devil felt you that you are not a Christian?" "Yes, sometimes." "Well, what do you say to him?" "Itell him," replied the boy. with something of Lather's spirit, "that, whether's Christian or not, it is none of his business." -A boy was recently saved from a terrible death at a rope and twine factory in Massachusetts of

the promptness and presence of mind of a little gril.

The boy was caught in the machinery and was vering
pulled into it as fast as possible, when the little gril
rau with a knife, cut the belting and released him. -At a concert in Boston, a young weman who was disturbing those of the audience scated hear her by incessant chattering, was summarily silenced by a gentleman who handed her a piece of paper on which he had written the suggestion that see might not be con-

ions that she was revealing family secrets to a large -The Belgian police have stopped further performances at a small theatre in Brussels, where the actors were dogs and monkeys. The scenery represented the storming of Monthautre, the monkeys, as Communists, inflicted a severe thrashing upon the dogs dressed in blue uniforms and representing the

- It is said that Mrs. Laura D. Fair has dramatized Owen Meredith's "Lucille," by way of relieving the reduce of confinement under the death sentence. Of what offence has the poet's become been guilty to at she should be butchered in such a way? While as le stances, one murder should be

When old Carlo sits in Sally's chair, on don't least there? When her larv flagers put his head, the don't least there is were there? When her larv flagers put his head, the don't least 'white her larv flagers he least all when healty same in her imprison, on't don't least with my week was his'n! When sally sizes Carlo's loose, On! don't least his larver those!

-In Surprise Valley, California, there are e number of small lakes. One of these has recently the d.y. leaving a sediment or bed of superior sait, cleat at crystal, from four inches to a foot in depth, and covering an area of fitteen miles in length by six miles in width. It was never before supposed that these lakes contained any sait, and the water was always considered clear, fresh water, with some alkali in it, as need of the fresh water in Sorihern California possess s

—While the many heirs of Sir Francis Drake, and the no less numerous descendants of the more wealthy Carpenter, are pushing their claims for the monitoring wealth of their ancestors, and the Lady day is engaged in dredging the guittor the treasures of a Soamba galleon wrecked in the ploody times of the buccase of, a commany has been formed in San Francisco, caided the "Pacific Hidden Treasure Company," with the object of recking wealth supposed to be conceiled on some lained in the Pacific. It would appear that he disappointments of ages are not sufficient to queen the tunger for mythical treasures.

—In his Washington correspondence, "Gain," flows over the rim in this sivile: "Did youthear of that chap who attended the sale of a hotel recently as a town in 6mo? He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but as stood up and bid bidly. Twenty-eight thousand or lears." It was knocked down to him, and when no - While the many heirs of Fir Francis Drake, and

lars.' It was knocked down to him, and when to question was asked, 'Who is the purchase?' this is dactous scamp replied, 'The Penn's varial fractions Of course he was not required in person to put up the money from an imperial larger like that whereve he was able, in the course of a course of a days, to scill a whole to another party for theirs five thousand of

The v. rd "bloody" has nothing in itself who b as use is second nature, it came to pass one day if grant sentence of Sir Robert Peel's appeared of Times after this induction fashion! "Then the se of Abarchy arose, and waving her p—y hand, &c. Walter, the child, summaned the deinquemant of the matter and watch, and distributed to him with it